

PATENT

**TITLE:** **DIAL**

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**Dial**Reference data

This patent application claims priority from Swiss patent application No 2003CH-0561 filed on April 1, 2003.

5 Field of the invention

The present invention concerns a dial for an instrument with an analog display and especially, but not exclusively, on a clock face designed to equip a wristwatch.

10 Description of related art

It is known to apply luminous indexes to a clock face to allow the time to be read in the dark. These indexes can take very different forms but, in most cases, they are shaped like a luminous stick or point and are  
15 applied, set or glued onto the upper face of the dial, in accordance with the position of the hours.

To make luminous marks, one usually uses phosphorescent pigments, capable of being activated in day light and whose induced luminosity decreases sufficiently  
20 slowly to remain visible during the greater part of the night.

One also knows luminous pigments in which the luminosity is induced by a radioactive substance mixed with a luminescent substance. Use of these pigments is however  
25 prohibited or restricted in most countries because of their danger.

It is also known to add phosphorescent or luminous marks on a dial to obtain a particular aesthetic effect, for example to have a logo or an inscription appear. In this case, a layer of phosphorescent or luminescent material is applied onto the dial and it can, according to need, be covered with a coat of varnish or lacquer.

An inconvenience of this type of construction is that the marks made with luminous material remain visible also in daylight with an aesthetic effect that is not always appealing.

It is thus an aim of the present invention to propose a new dial that does not have the inconveniences of the prior art.

This aim is achieved by the dial having the characteristics of the main claim and notably by a dial comprising: a substrate plate; a semi-transparent layer covering at least part of said substrate plate with a material allowing light to pass; phosphorescent, fluorescent or luminescent elements lodged between said substrate plate and said semi-transparent layer; in which said luminous elements form a luminous image visible in darkness, but essentially invisible in normal lighting conditions.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

The present invention will be better understood by reading the description, the claims and the following figures, in which notably:

Fig. 1 shows a cross section view of a watch dial according to the invention;

Fig. 2 shows a cross section view of a watch dial according to a second embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 3 represents a plane of a watch dial according to the invention.

## 5 Detailed Description of the Invention

The dial 2 represented in figure 1 comprises a substrate plate 10, generally made of brass or of another metal and designed to supply a mechanical support to the construction. The substrate plate 10 is completely or  
10 partially covered by a semi-transparent layer 20 chosen according to the aesthetic effect one wishes to achieve. In a preferred construction embodiment, the semi-transparent layer 20 is constituted of a sheet of natural mother-of-pearl of 0.4 mm thickness. It is however possible to use  
15 other semi-transparent or translucent materials, such as a coat of varnish, lacquer, stained or matted glass, acrylic resin or epoxy or any other semi-transparent plastic resin. The thickness of the semi-transparent layer 20 can also vary according to the effect sought and the material  
20 chosen.

For the construction of the dial 2, the substrate plate 10 and the semi-transparent layer 20 are first cut out, embossed, stamped or machined according to the desired shape and size. During this step, the holes 51 necessary  
25 for the wheels and staffs of the hands as well as the apertures 54 for the date indicator, if required, are made in the substrate plate 10 and in the semi-transparent layer 20.

On the rear side 22 of the semi-transparent layer  
30 20, blind hollows 35 are made whose bottom is arranged in the direction of the visible side 21 of the semi-

transparent layer 20. The hollows 35 are then filled with a phosphorescent pigment of the desired color. The present invention allows use of several phosphorescent, luminescent or fluorescent materials, but one will preferably use high-  
5 performance non-radioactive phosphorescent pigments, for example Super-LumiNova® pigments commercialized by LumiNova SA.

Once the hollows 35 are filled, a coat 25 of colored varnish is applied to the rear side 22 of the semi-  
10 transparent layer 20. The function of the coat 25 is to give a shade of color to the dial 2 and to seal the pigment 32 to protect it from humidity.

The color of the coat of varnish 25 and that of the pigment 32 are chosen so as to blend in normal lighting  
15 conditions, when the intrinsic luminosity of the pigment 32 is too weak to be perceived. In darkness, the light generated by the pigment 32 shines through the layer 20 and allows the silhouette of the hollow 35 to be seen, as a luminous image 61 on an obscure background, as can be seen  
20 in figure 3.

Once application of the coat of varnish 25 has been completed, the semi-transparent layer 20 is fastened onto the substrate plate 10 to form the dial 2. In the subsequent manufacturing phases, the upper side 21 of the  
25 dial 2 is polished and optionally provided with indexes 56 and/or other functional or decorative elements that are applied, glued, riveted, serigraphed, transferred, painted or realized through any other method.

The luminous intensity of the image 61 depends on  
30 the thickness of the layer of pigment 32 and on the thickness  $d$  of semi-transparent matter 20 which the light emitted by the pigment 32 must pass through. It is

consequently important that the hollows 35 be made with the greatest precision as any local variation of the thickness d will result in a considerable variation of luminous intensity because of the considerable absorption of light by the mother-of-pearl or the semi-transparent material. According to the manufacturing requirements and to the chosen material, the hollows 35 can be made by machining or selective chemical attack or by any other method.

In another embodiment of the inventive dial, represented in figure 2, a layer of luminescent pigment 32 is applied by serigraphy, tampography, manually or by any other application method on the rear side 22 of the semi-transparent layer 20 and then covered by the protective layer 25. This embodiment is very well suited to dials in which the thickness of the semi-transparent layer 20 is particularly thin.

In a later embodiment of the inventive dial, also adapted to thin semi-transparent layers 20, the blind hollows 35 are open in the substrate plate 10 and filled with the luminescent pigment 32. The coat of colored varnish 25 can in this case be applied to the rear side 22 of the semi-transparent 20 or to the substrate plate 10.